



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1877.

Among all those who have become prominent by reason of association with the late Southern troubles, the one pre-eminently entitled to the honor and respect, not only of his own section, of which he is a true representative, but of all his countrymen whose praise is worth having, is Governor Nicholls of Louisiana. From the day he received the nomination of his party until now he has pursued the even tenor of his conservative way, which had for its objective point the disenthralment, not only of his own State, but of his country, from the radical sway that was crushing out its life. During the canvass he was as earnest in his efforts to secure the election of Tilden as his own, and though the inducements that proved effective in South Carolina were just as strong in Louisiana, they were not accepted, and neither he nor his friends approved of the policy to deliver his own State at the expense of his whole country, by advising his people to vote for him certainly and for either Tilden or Hayes, as they might choose. When the election had been held and the true result of it known, he announced that the State had gone for Tilden and Nicholls, and from that time until the present has unwaveringly maintained the truth of his assertion, and has positively refused to listen to any proposition for a compromise that might endanger conservative success either in the State or the nation. Aware that he had right on his side, and desiring to ask for more, he determined to exact it, not as a favor granted, but as an act of simple justice, failing to receive which he would put the odium where it belonged and revert his State to military rule. No telegrams from him to Col. Mosby asking his services to procure Grant's recognition; no letters to Gov. Hayes, pending the decision of the presidential question, and when everybody knew that Mr. Tilden had been elected, asking recognition of him also in case the commission should declare him elected. No, he knew that his people had chosen him to be their Governor, and, like a true man, he determined to be their Governor, or let the world know that this is a republic only in name. Even in his late letter to the President he refrains from any pledges not to resort to physical force in case of the withdrawal of the troops, leaving it optional with himself to use such force if it be necessary in the execution of his orders as Governor of the State. Gov. Nicholls is a true exponent of Southern character of the older time, which, of course entitles him to the admiration of all Southern men, but the course he has pursued will win him the respect of all right thinking men, no matter from whence they hail.

The Spanish Government has proclaimed an amnesty to all Carlist soldiers and officers of all grades that surrender within thirty days. All the officers of the Confederate army surrendered twelve years ago this month, but there are many of them to whom no amnesty has yet been granted. The Carlists plunged a peaceful country into war to enthroned a man with a doubtful claim to royalty. The Confederates struggled to repel invasion. And yet, Spanish civilization is ranked as inferior to American.

Even the Washington Republican agrees that the President lost some of the credit to which his Southern policy rightfully entitles him by procrastination, when it says that his late action, "though it was but the execution of duty, and so far as the Government is concerned, tardy enough at that, nevertheless involved heroic action, and evinced a faith and fortitude of finer qualities and deeper growth than have had illustration in the United States since the morning of the first Revolution."

The Murphy plan of lessening the evils of intemperance—inducing people to pledge themselves to abstain from liquor as a constant beverage—is proving successful in the North, that is, it is obtaining numerous signatures. But while the constant use of liquor has the most deleterious effect, it is well-known that to its occasional use can be attributed many of the calamities by which a whole life, if not the lives of others, are forever after rendered miserable.

A very noticeable circumstance attending the successful working of President Hayes's conciliatory Southern policy is not only the alacrity with which some of the hitherto ultra radical newspapers, real bloody shirt wavers, adopt it, but the facility with which they "eat their own words," and now praise completed acts which when incoherently they ransacked the vocabulary of abuse to denounce.

Mr. Benjamin Wade goes with his teeth with rage and is unable to find words sufficiently emphatic to express his condemnation of the President's pacific policy, but his abuse is as ridiculous as his rage is impotent, and for every one of his ineffective followers the President will receive the support of a thousand good and true men.

In New York on Saturday the counsel in a case before a court made a motion that the contestants subscribe a fund for extra compensation of the jurors. There are a great many "regular" jurors or "stand bys" now, but this number will be greatly increased if the New York lawyer's proposition be generally adopted.

We have received from the Superintendent of State Printing, R. F. Walker, esq., the annual reports of the internal improvement companies to the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Alexander Mosely, of the Richmond Whig, has been appointed State Commissioner of the Virginia Fisheries, under the recent law passed by the Legislature.

Louisiana.
On Saturday General Sherman received the letter of the Secretary of War, enclosing a copy of that of the President, in regard to the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans at twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, and immediately telegraphed to General Augur directing him to withdraw the troops at the time mentioned. General Sherman also telegraphed the letter of the Secretary's to Lieutenant General Sheridan at Chicago, who commands the Military Division of Missouri, and he will issue the formal order to General Augur and forward it to him by mail. On account of the brief period between the present time and that fixed for the withdrawal of the troops, it was deemed best that the Commanding General should telegraph immediately to General Augur instead of communicating with him through the Lieutenant General, who commands that division.

In the letter of the President's directing the withdrawal of the troops from New Orleans, by inadvertence, the "Mechanics" Institute was mentioned as the place from which troops were to be removed. The letter was corrected, however, when attention was called to the error, and the words "St. Louis Hotel" substituted. The troops are also to be withdrawn from the Orleans Hotel, an adjacent building, as the latter directs the withdrawal of the troops "from the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House," &c.

The following was sent from the Headquarters of the Military Division of Missouri, to General Augur Saturday:—

CHICAGO, April 21.
General C. C. Augur, New Orleans:—
Sir:—By direction of the Lieutenant General (the following telegraphic order from the General of the Army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph upon the execution of the order.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding the Division of the Missouri, Chicago:—

You will please order the troops now posted at or in the vicinity of the State House, New Orleans, to the United States barracks, on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 m. precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another copy will be sent to General Augur direct.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Commenting on the order for the removal of the troops, the New Orleans Times says:—
"Mr. Hayes has carried out his policy to a fuller extent than could have been expected, and with the culmination of it secured a formal and public pledge of support from the Legislature. Nothing more remains but to clear away the debris and lay the foundation of the new structure. This seems to be a very appropriate place to say, 'Let us have peace.'"
"Governor Packard is still in the St. Louis Hotel, with his police, some ten or a dozen members of the Legislature, and his personal staff, who remain with him to see the end, which is evidently near. It seems to be generally understood that the State House will be surrendered to the Nicholls authorities on Monday or Tuesday."

The New Orleans Republican says:—
"Notwithstanding the adverse decision of the President in regard to the claims of Louisiana republicans, Governor Packard and the brave and faithful men who surround and support him have earned the admiration and respect of all who can appreciate true heroism. Chosen Governor by the votes of a majority of his fellow citizens, his claims to that high office, resting on the same basis which sealed the President, Governor Packard has resisted alike the enticements of personal advancement and threats of personal danger, and stands firm to his post. He and his supporters, last representatives of the republican party in the South, are unwilling to believe that desertion would come from that quarter which properly owed them support. Governor Packard has patiently waited day by day, for that aid which, according to his understanding of the Constitution of the United States, was his unquestionable due. Failing to receive this aid his choice now rests between submission to force and resorting to civil strife. In such a dilemma there is but one course for patriotic citizens, and such Governor Packard has always shown himself."

A committee from the Packard Legislature waited upon the Commission Saturday and requested their friendly offices in securing from the Nicholls government some compensation for the policemen and employees who have remained faithful to Packard. The Commission assured them that they would endeavor to meet their wishes, and immediately requested an interview with Gov. Nicholls, Lieut. Governor Wiltz, Speaker Bush and a number of prominent members of the Nicholls Legislature, to whom they made known the request of the republican committee. The subject was favorably considered, and Gov. Nicholls, with the advice and consent of his associates, promptly offered to devote the Governor's contingent fund to this purpose. This fund amounts to between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and was appropriated to aid Nicholls in establishing his government. This prompt aid to republican employees will provide for their immediate wants, and remove much of the dissatisfaction among them consequent upon the breaking up of Packard's government, and the Commission seemed to be highly gratified at the absence of resentment on the part of the Nicholls party. Long before these arrangements were consummated a number of the Packard members of the Senate and House had taken their seats in the Nicholls Legislature. Subsequently a concurrent resolution was passed in the Nicholls Legislature paying the republican members who were not elected, but were returned by the Returning Board, their mileage and per diem as contestants. A notable feature of the proceedings upon the floor of the Nicholls House was the withdrawal of seven democratic members who had been seated subject to contest, and who gracefully yielded their seats, introducing colored republican members, who claimed the seats upon the face of the returns.

Before the House assembled Saturday morning, Mr. Kenochan, democrat, of Plaquemine parish, who was unsated by the arrangement admitting the republicans, called the House to order informally, whereupon Mr. Kidd, democrat, in a feeling address presented a handsome gold-headed cane to Wm. Ridgway, a colored member from Concordia, who had been seated on contest, but who was one of the first to relinquish his claim to a colored contestant in the interest of adjustment.

In the Nicholls Legislature Saturday, J. A. Cagle, of the Eighth Senatorial district, was seated. Mr. Demas returned to his seat and explained the causes which led to his desertion. Messrs. Demaris and Gault of St. Landry, Cole of St. John, Simmes and Dickinson of St. James, and Snare of Iberia, were sworn in, making seventy-three Returning Board members in the House. Several Returning Board members who were not elected by the Election Commissioners' returns have resigned their claims. Mr. Murray, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Packard House, was at Odd Fellows' Hall in the morning, where at noon about five hundred persons gathered in the lobby and in the street. Some of the republicans who went over they held the balance of power in the matter of electing a United States Senator.

At 2 o'clock great excitement prevailed. Republican members dropped in one by one during the morning, and at 2:30 p. m. loud cries from without indicated something unusual, and there was great commotion all over the House. A deafening shout arose as the tall form of Gov. Warmouth moved up the central aisle.

When silence was restored Warmouth said:—
"Mr. Speaker—I appear here with a number of my colleagues for the purpose of taking our seats in the House. In a caucus of Senators and Representatives a resolution was adopted that it was useless to further continue the controversy. We have no apologies to make. We have been whipped in the battle, but have at least preserved our self respect in an honorable contest, and are prepared now to offer our allegiance to the only existing government, and to fairly co-operate in anything which may be suggested."

O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, returned by the Board, resigned his claims to a seat and said that there is not one principal he had advocated in ten years which had not been endorsed by the democratic party, and he hoped that if this was sincere the secess of Ouachita last autumn will never be re-enacted. The republican party had elected the President and had compelled the democratic party to adopt republican principles. He thought this was glory enough.

Mr. Johnson, of De Sota, a Returning Board member, said: "All I have to say is, just give Johnson his mileage and let him go. Elect your best man, don't elect a man who will trade off the democratic party like the republican party was traded off. I want what is due me and then I am prepared to follow any man of honesty and ability."

Henry Blair, colored, of Morehouse, said he stood by the republican ship as long as it was in sight, but as it had entirely disappeared from sight he wished to tender his resignation. He hoped when he returned home his constituents would rejoice that he had not done any more harm than he had done. He had believed he was right, and that he was constitutionally elected, but finding himself in the wrong, he came forward to resign his claims.

Mr. Hall, of De Sota, also withdrew his claim to a seat.

Mr. P. J. Trézant, Clerk of the Nicholls House, furnishes the Commission the following statement of membership:—
Total number of the Constitutional House, 120; number returned by the Returning Board, 117; number thrown out by the Returning Board, 3—total, 120. Number of Returning Board members now answering roll call, 85; number of members elected and not returned by the Board, but whose opponents have withdrawn and acknowledged their claims, 11; number elected and now occupying their seats, but not returned by the Board, 17; members elected and returned who were not answered to the call of the House, 13—total number, 120; number answering roll call to date, republicans, 42; democrats 61—to total, 103.

Senate—Total number 35; present to-day 33, absent 2—11 republican, 12 democrat, and 10 republican. The Senate stands—republicans, 13; present; democrats, 20; present.

It was reported in New Orleans last night that Mr. Packard will remain in the State House until after the troops are withdrawn and his men paid off. The contingent fund, which Gov. Nicholls has consented to use for this purpose, will be disbursed by his Paymaster General, assisted by a committee of three from either side. The money will be paid to the men direct. This plan shuts out quite a number of enterprising individuals who hold Packard warrants for which they paid from five to ten cents on the dollar. The impression among the leaders now is that a Senator will not be elected until Wednesday, when the Legislature will assemble in the State House. The talk among extraneous republicans is that they are endeavoring to form a combination and elect an anti-administration Senator. The parties are very much divided and candidates are numerous.

The Commission closed their labors on Saturday and left for Washington via Mobile. The general feeling among intelligent republicans is that the result will be of immense advantage to the State.

News of the Day.

Dispatches from Fort Robinson report the surrender there on Saturday of 600 more of the hostile Indians, who turned in all their ponies and firearms. They were found to be entirely destitute of the common necessities of life, having lost nearly everything by the destruction of their village in November. Many of them are suffering with cholera and dysentery, and the wonder seems to be at their powers of endurance in having been able to hold out so long.

Rev. W. Balf, a Moravian missionary in Labrador, together with his son Ernaund, and Chadoote and Annie, his daughters, were brutally murdered and mangled at the settlement of Lamee, Feb. 8. The murder is believed to be traceable to four Esquimaux who had been refused rum at the mission. A large quantity of Canadian and English money was taken.

An excursion party, composing business men from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and intermediate points, will leave Cincinnati on Sat. by Chesapeake and Ohio R.R. and will visit Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, Danville, Lynchburg, and other points. It is expected that about two weeks will be spent by the party in making the trip.

Thomas R. Williamson, formerly a San Francisco stock broker, shot himself in St. Louis yesterday. He was divorced from his wife seven years ago, and yesterday endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but failed, and hence the act.

Dr. Barlow, died at the residence of his brother, James M. Barlow, in Warren county Va., last Wednesday. He was past the age of eighty-two.

In Philadelphia the Reading engineers held four meetings and the conductors and brakemen two. The object was the union of all train-men in support of the striking engineers.

It is said that B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana, who is charged with maladministration, will be informed that his resignation will be accepted.

Six bags of jewelry that were stolen last January were dug from the ground in a cellar in Providence, R. I., by detectives yesterday.

Fire.

New York, April 23.—A fire was discovered this morning about 8 o'clock, in the composing room of the Journal of Commerce, on Hanover street extending from Beaver to Pearl, and before the flames were extinguished, the two upper floors were burned. The lower floors occupied by the Peerless Oil Works Company, Nourse and Brooks and other firms were damaged by water. The publication rooms and presses of the Journal of Commerce were also injured by water. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000.

A PRISONER'S MURDERER.—In Boston, last Saturday afternoon, two lads, Dudley Kimball, six years old, and Stephen Cox, seven years old, quarreled at play, and Kimball, saying, "I will fix you," went home and procuring his father's revolver, shot Cox through the temple. The wounded boy died in two hours. The families of both stand high in the community, and the fathers of the lads are both prominent business men. It is generally conceded that young Kimball fired the fatal shot with well-defined motive to do injury, but it seems incredible that he could have realized the full extent of his act.

NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—The Richmond Dispatch says:—The ladies of Grace Episcopal Church, desirous of aiding in making certain proposed improvements to their church building, have prepared to give a series of entertainments in the Ellis House, southwest corner of Second and Franklin streets. There they will receive their friends and those disposed to favor their efforts, and insure them a good supper, do lightful music, and the most fragrant flowers of the season. Their rooms were open for the first time last evening, and they hope that they will be encouraged by a large attendance. Certainly their enterprise in this matter will not be unappreciated.

THE LAST DITCH RADICALS ON HAYES.
The New York Times of this morning contains the following letter:—
JEFFERSON, OHIO, April 9th.
To Mr. U. H. Patten, Washington, D. C.:—
My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention. I do remember it, after what has since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed that Gov. Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed and even humiliated by the course he has taken to a degree that I have no language to express. During the first month of his administration we find him closeted with two of the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave cursed region, and these consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies and reduce them to a condition infinitely worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people and then to leave them unprotected would be to slay as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery when they were free, and Hayes does this to the men who had at the hazard of their lives given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice. No doubt he motivates the destruction of the party that elected him. A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and unexpressed indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be have in like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well," but he is paved with just such good intentions.

Truly yours,
B. F. WADE.

The following article appeared in the San Francisco Argonaut of Saturday:—

We understand, from a source which we believe to be thoroughly reliable, that there is now in the possession of a Senator of the United States, at present in this city, a paper of the utmost political importance to the country, and one, if all that is said about it be true, which will create such a sensation as the country has not known since the days of the electoral trial.

The paper is nothing more or less than a copy of a set of resolutions, which it is the purpose of Mr. James G. Blaine to introduce in the Senate at the meeting of Congress in June. The resolutions will set forth:—
"1. That there exists grave doubts in the minds of a large majority of the American people as to the legality of the final settlement of the Presidential question, which resulted in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes."

"2. That it is due to the American people, and particularly to the millions who, while believing that he had been fairly defeated, yet accepted the decision in his favor in good faith, to submit the question to the final arbitration of the highest tribunal known to the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States."

"That inasmuch as the propriety of such proceedings may be held to be a matter of doubt, because of the fact that five members of that court were members of the late tribunal, therefore the resolutions propose a grand court of arbitration, created especially to consider all questions that may be brought before it relating to the legality of Mr. Hayes' tenure, whether in the nature of quo warranto or otherwise, and that said court be composed of the chief justices of the Supreme Courts of each State in the Union—thirty-eight judges in all."

That portion of the resolutions which proposes this court takes the form of a bill, to which is added the provision that any person other than the defeated candidate may bring action to dispossess the present incumbent.

[Mr. Blaine denies the truth of the article from the San Francisco paper.]

Foreign News.

Late advices speak of the impossibility of averting war between Russia and Turkey. They tend to confirm the reports of the intention of the former to make either a real or pretended flank movement on Constantinople along the eastern shore of the Black Sea and through Asia Minor. The present state of uncertainty must be yet longer submitted to, as the Russian manifesto is not likely to be issued before the Czars' return from Kischineff, for which April 29th has been fixed. There is to be a respite of about a week, that Russia may complete her preparations, and because some of the roads are still almost impassable. Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, yesterday warned the Porte that England would not support Turkey. The excitement in Bucharest over the threatened invasion of Roumania by the Turkish forces still continues intense, although the report that Abdul Kerim, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is moving thither is contradicted. Prince Gortschakoff's circular arrived at Vienna last night, and is to all appearances a war manifesto. Don Pedro is the lion of Paris at present. Paul de Cassagne, editor of the Paris Pays, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and \$500 fine for inciting the people to overthrow the government. A revolt has broken out in Paraguay, and the President and his brother have been assassinated. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, preached in Westminster Abbey, Sunday afternoon of last week. The Russian vice-consulate at Kars, in Asia Minor, was recently attacked and nearly demolished by Turkish soldiers. Amnesty is offered to all Carlist or Canalist insurgent officers in Spain if they surrender within thirty days. The King of Abyssinia has released Mr. Mitchell, the American geographer, who has arrived at Measowale in a feeble condition. The warlike aspect of affairs caused considerable excitement in the Mining Lane markets last week, and under speculative operations a marked advance is noted in several leading articles, such as coffee, rice, sugar, saltpetre, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Russian Czar of Affairs, and the whole staff of the Russian Embassy and Consulate will leave Constantinople this evening for Odessa on the imperial yacht "Heriklik."

The Russian consulate at Kars has been attacked by some disorderly Turkish soldiers. The inmates were rescued by Turkish troops after a slight affray.

The Serbian semi official press are again exceedingly hostile. Turkey demands that Serbia participate in the war. The actual condition of the Russian money market may be gathered from a St. Petersburg panslavist journal, recommending the government to raise a heavy foreign loan, even at a loss of 40 per cent. rather than multiply paper money indefinitely. Even now the depreciation of paper is so great and progresses so rapidly that coin has risen 4 to 6 rubles the taler during the last few days. Ten thousand Turks from Widin have gone eastward to the seat of war. Austria reserves to itself absolute liberty of action.

The occupation of Jassy by Russian troops, which was announced for Monday is confirmed by later news. Every arrangement is being made to secure their unobstructed possession of the Roumanian railway.

The Porte calls on Serbia for leave to occupy its frontier at Gladova to prevent the passage of the Russians.

At a military conference at Vienna held Saturday it was suggested that Austria should not occupy Bosnia if the tranquility of Serbia was certain. If Serbia shows the slightest tendency to insurrection it is probable that the Austrian army will at once cross the frontier. The same dispatch states that a messenger bearing Prince Gortschakoff's circular has arrived there. Every day it becomes more certain that the project of an Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is frequently being considered in leading circles. This together with a possible more or less extensive mobilization and the eventual necessity of considerably strengthening the garrison on the Roumanian border of Transylvania have been discussed in military circles. No dates, however, have been fixed.

The Grand Vizier in a dispatch to the Prince of Roumania relative to the concentration of Roumanian troops at Kalafat, draws attention to the provisions of the treaty of 1858, and invites the Prince to arrange with Abdul Kerim to prevent the passage of the Russian army through Roumania.

From Washington.
[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1877.
The die is cast, so far as Blaine and his followers are concerned, and they and the President no longer belong to the same party. Whether the President is now the leader of the republican ranks, and they are out, may be a question of the future, but it is no question now. The President has the office holders, and they are the central committee, the organizers and the workers of the party. For the present, at least, they are the party. It was a pronouncement of Ben Wade and Henry W. Davis that drove President Lincoln from his determination to do in 1866 what Hayes has done in 1877. The least of the twin now torn at the President, but comes too late.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.
There was, as usual, a crowd of callers at the President's House this morning.

Among the callers on the President was a delegation from Richmond in reference to the post of Internal Revenue Collector. From all the surroundings of the case, however, there seems to be no doubt that Collector White will retain his position.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
It is expected that another call for ten million U. S. bonds will be made in a few days.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Hon. James W. Marshall, of Alexandria, special agent in charge of railway mail routes, is now absent on an inspection tour of the Southern railway routes. He is expected to return in a few days.

VIRGINIA NOTES.
Miss VanLew was at the President's House this morning and had an interview with President Hayes. She avows her purpose to remain in the field, and in fact is certain of the office, until the close of this month.

The other applicants and their friends from Richmond are expected this week. So we shall have another goodly week with our Richmond company.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The Avenue pavement will be completed by the 15th of May. The Grahamite Company are now engaged in finishing up their contract.

The Centennial schooner, "Ada B," is still lying at the foot of N street. Shrouded in old clothes at Alexandria, she has not been a financial success in Washington.

The circus here attracts everybody.

The President has been informed by telegraph that a paper has been sent him, signed by the Bishops of the Episcopal Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches of Louisiana, and the principal bankers, merchants, planters and business men of the State, approving the action of the Nicholls Legislature with reference to the pledges made for the faithful and impartial execution of the laws and the protection and education of the colored people.

One of the first duties which will engage the attention of Mr. Kasson, the new Minister to Spain, will be the negotiation of a commercial treaty between that Government and ours.

Murder in Pittsylvania.

[Special to the Alexandria Gazette.]
CUTHAM, April 23.—Wm. Giles was killed by Wm. Mahon, about ten miles from here, in this county, at a late hour on Saturday night. The murderer fled, but a man answering his description has been arrested at Big Lick, on the A. M. & O. R. R.

Telegraphic Summary.

Two negroes, Saturday morning, at Merry Hill, Bertie county, N. C., entered James H. Nichols' store and, finding John Webb, the clerk, alone, murdered him with hatchets and robbed the store. They fled, but one, known as Lucifer Williams, was captured.

The Attorney General of New York will move for the appointment of a receiver for the American Popular Life Insurance Company.

Ex-Secretary Fish has declined a reception by the Union League Club of New York.

A BUNGLING HANGING.—Chas. M. Sterling, an account of whose desperate attempt to escape from prison was published in Saturday's Gazette, was hung at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday, for the murder of Lizzie Grombacher, aged 14, near that place, in January, 1877. The girl was found in the woods strangled with her belt and brutally outraged. The crime was traced to Sterling. He asserted his innocence to the last. The death warrant was read to him, and at 12:30 o'clock he was led to the scaffold, and after prayer was handsomely placed on the closed trap and asked if he had anything to say. He made a few remarks, insisting that he was innocent, and hid his attorney's face.

He also asked for the brother of the murdered girl and shook hands with him. At exactly 12:45 the trap was sprung. The noose slipped under his chin and failed to break his neck. After a few minutes of silence he began to clap his hands, kick his feet and moan most piteously. The sight was a horrible one, sickening in the extreme. For at least two minutes these motions and groans were kept up, and it was thirteen minutes before he was pronounced dead. While this scene was transpiring on the scaffold his attorney was being carried into the jail, where he fell upon a bed and wept in the most piteous manner. It took three men to control him. Every few moments he exclaimed, "He's dead! He's dead!" The body was taken down, and was buried in the Potter's field yesterday afternoon.

THE COLOR LINE.—The Marshal of the District of Columbia says "that on no occasion has the President received him or his friends at the White House with other than respect and cordiality. It is not true that it is the duty of the Marshal of the District to officiate at the White House on State occasions. The custom which required him to do so was created by the late war for obvious reasons. The President, in calling him to the position, distinctly told him that upon some occasions he would probably want his services at the Executive Mansion, and he took the position with the understanding that he would be subject to the President's call to this duty or any other not inconsistent with his position."

DIED.

At his residence, near Woodbine Church, in Prince William county, on Saturday, the 14th inst., JOHN KEYS, in the 72d year of his age.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JANNEY CAR COUPLING COMPANY will be held at the office of K. Kemper, No. 56 King street, at 1 o'clock p. m. WEDNESDAY, April 25th, at 23—2. E. H. JANNEY, President.

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